

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

**IN RE: BROILER CHICKEN GROWER
ANTITRUST LITIGATION (NO. II)**

MDL No. 6:20-2977-RJS-CMR

Hon. Chief Judge Robert J. Shelby

Hon. Cecilia M. Romero

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT WITH TYSON DEFENDANTS
AND FOR CERTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASS**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs Haff Poultry, Inc., Nancy Butler, Johnny Upchurch, Jonathan Walters, Myles Weaver, Melissa Weaver, Marc McEntire, Karen McEntire, Mitchell Mason, Anna Mason, Barry Mason, Jonathan Tipton, and Henry Randall Colvin (collectively, “Plaintiffs”),¹ individually and on behalf of the proposed Settlement Class (defined *infra*), submit this memorandum in support of their motion seeking (a) preliminary approval of an “icebreaker” settlement (the “Settlement”) with Defendants Tyson Foods Inc., Tyson Chicken, Inc., Tyson Breeders, Inc., and Tyson Poultry, Inc. (collectively “Tyson”), and (b) certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only. Pursuant to the Settlement, Tyson has agreed to pay \$21 million in cash (the “Settlement Amount”) and to provide Plaintiffs with significant cooperation in the prosecution of their claims against the remaining Defendants²—cooperation that will be valuable to Plaintiffs as they proceed into deposition practice and toward trial. The Settlement is an excellent result for the Settlement Class and merits preliminary approval, and ultimately, final approval.

In light of the Settlement, Plaintiffs are now moving to certify the Settlement Class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3) and for the Court to appoint Berger Montague PC and Hausfeld LLP (“Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel”) as Settlement Class Counsel under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g). For the reasons discussed more fully below, the motion and all requested relief should be granted and the process for final approval of the Settlement can proceed.

As discussed below, Tyson has agreed to provide all cooperation once the Court preliminarily approves the Settlement—understandably so, since Tyson’s cooperation could potentially be used against it if the Settlement were not approved and litigation against it continued. As such, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court entertain this motion during the parties’ next scheduled status conference on August 13, 2021, so that Tyson’s cooperation efforts can begin in earnest.

¹ Anna Mason, Barry Mason, Jonathan Tipton, and Henry Randall Colvin are individual plaintiffs in the cases comprising this multi-district litigation and are not proposed class representatives.

² “Defendants” means Tyson along with Pilgrim’s Pride Corporation (“Pilgrim’s”); Perdue Foods, LLC (“Perdue”); Sanderson Farms, Inc., Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Foods Division), Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Processing Division), and Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Production Division) (“Sanderson”); and, Koch Foods, Inc. and Koch Meat Co., Inc. (doing business as Koch Poultry Co.) (“Koch”).

I. BACKGROUND

A. Litigation History

Plaintiffs filed their first complaint in this action over four years ago, on January 27, 2017. Subsequently, for reasons discussed below, Plaintiffs filed four additional actions in four different federal courts, all of which were consolidated by the MDL panel in this Court on December 15, 2020. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants and seventeen Co-Conspirators,³ which include the largest vertically integrated Broiler⁴ processors (“Integrators”) in the United States, engaged in an overarching conspiracy to suppress compensation paid to Broiler farmers (“Growers”) nationwide in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and Section 202 of the Packers and Stockyards Act. *See, e.g.*, Consolidated Class Action Compl. (“CCAC”) ¶¶ 166-179, ECF No. 59; *see also* Trans. of Mot. Hearing, Case No. 6:17-cv-00033, Dkt. No. 268 (E.D. Okla. Jan. 6, 2020) at 12:12-25. Plaintiffs seek to recover damages for themselves and all other similarly situated Growers that raised Broilers for Defendants and their Co-Conspirators.

Plaintiffs’ claims have been vigorously prosecuted—and contested—at every stage. Plaintiffs have briefed numerous pre-trial motions in four district courts and one federal bankruptcy court, including a motion to stay discovery, motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim, motions to dismiss for improper venue, motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, a motion to enforce a bankruptcy discharge, multiple motions to dismiss under the “first to file” doctrine, a motion to compel a third party’s document production, and a motion to compel production of purportedly privileged documents. Smith Decl. ¶ 2. Plaintiffs have appeared before this Court to present argument on motions to dismiss and in Texas on Pilgrim’s motion to enforce its bankruptcy discharge. Plaintiffs have made regular appearances at status conferences to keep the Court abreast

³ Co-Conspirator” means the alleged co-conspirators referred to in the Complaint, that is: Agri Stats, Inc., Foster Farms, Mountaire Farms, Wayne Farms, George’s, Inc., Peco Foods, Inc., House of Raeford Farms, Simmons Foods, Keystone Foods, Inc., Fieldale Farms Corp., O.K. Industries, Case Foods, Marshall Durbin Companies, Amick Farms, Inc., Mar-Jac Poultry, Inc., Harrison Poultry, Inc., Claxton Poultry Farms, and Norman W. Fries, Inc., including each of their past, present, and future, direct and indirect, corporate parents (including holding companies), owners, subsidiaries, related entities, Affiliates, associates, divisions, departments, joint ventures, predecessors, and/or successors. *See* Settlement Agreement § 1(e).

⁴ “Broilers” excludes specialty chicken that is grown, processed, and sold according to halal, kosher, free range, pasture-raised, or organic standards. Specialty chicken does not include chicken raised without antibiotics, such as No Antibiotics Ever (“NAE”) or Antibiotic Free (“ABF”) standards. “Broilers” as used herein includes NAE and ABF chicken. *See* Settlement Agreement § 1(d).

of the litigation's status and any percolating disputes or recent developments. *Id.* ¶ 4. And Plaintiffs have twice briefed and argued motions in front of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation in favor of consolidation of the various actions in this Court. *Id.* ¶ 3.

Plaintiffs have issued fifty-one subpoenas to nonparties, including the alleged Co-Conspirators, industry trade associations, non-colluding Integrators, and current and former executives and employees of Defendants, including individuals presently under indictment for criminal antitrust violations relating to the rigging of bids relating to the sale of Broiler meat. Smith Decl. ¶ 5. Plaintiffs have negotiated substantial document productions with Defendants and the recipients of non-party subpoenas, with Plaintiffs engaging each party and non-party in months'-long negotiations over the selection of document custodians and the use of search methodologies. *Id.* Defendants' document productions required complicated remote collection procedures in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. All told, over one million documents spanning tens of millions of pages have been produced to date in this action, much of which was produced on an accelerated schedule. *Id.* ¶ 6. That number will grow as Defendants and non-parties finish their productions over the coming months. *Id.* Plaintiffs also produced records in response to Defendants' requests for production, which also required complicated remote collection procedures in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. *Id.* ¶ 7.

Each side has also propounded interrogatories and served responses, and Plaintiffs have issued requests for admission to which Defendants have responded. Smith Decl. ¶ 8. And while deposition practice is scheduled to begin in the late Summer, Defendants have produced, and Plaintiffs have reviewed, dozens of deposition transcripts from prior litigation. *Id.* ¶ 10. Plaintiffs and Tyson are thus in a strong position to evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiffs' claims after almost four and a half years of vigorous litigation. *Id.* ¶¶ 2, 11.

B. The Settlement Negotiations and Resulting Agreement

Settlement negotiations occurred directly between counsel for Plaintiffs and Tyson. The negotiations were rigorous and time-intensive, with counsel engaging in telephonic negotiations and exchanging proposals and counter proposals, often several times in a single day, including late into the night and on weekends. The resulting Settlement culminated in a long form settlement agreement executed on June 30, 2021 (the "Settlement Agreement"). *Id.* ¶¶ 13-14.

The Settlement Class is defined as:

All individuals and entities in the United States and its territories that were

compensated for Broiler Grow-Out Services⁵ by a Defendant or Co-Conspirator, or by a division, subsidiary, predecessor, or affiliate of a Defendant or Co-Conspirator, at any time during the period January 27, 2013 through December 31, 2019.

Settlement Agreement § 5 (attached as Exhibit A to the Smith Declaration).

1. Monetary Consideration Provided Under the Settlement Agreement

Tyson agreed to pay \$21 million as part of the Settlement. The monetary component of the Settlement is all cash. This is, in its own right, a significant recovery for the Settlement Class. After deducting reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and incentive awards (as determined by the Court), the common fund will be distributed to members of the Settlement Class *pro rata* as discussed below, meaning that none of the money will ever revert back to Tyson. And the Settlement Class stands to recover even more, as the case proceeds against the non-settling Defendants—especially in light of the substantial cooperation provisions that were material terms of the Settlement Agreement.

2. Non-Monetary Consideration Provided Under the Settlement Agreement

The non-monetary components of the Settlement are valuable to the Settlement Class because they increase the likelihood that Plaintiffs will be able to succeed at trial against the non-settling Defendants. In connection with the Settlement, Tyson has agreed to provide significant cooperation to Plaintiffs, including producing additional relevant documents and providing Plaintiffs with facts known to Tyson that are supportive of Plaintiffs' claims. Settlement Agreement § 10. Tyson has agreed to provide:

- Two day-long attorney proffers, wherein Tyson's counsel will provide Plaintiffs with a reasonably detailed description of the principal facts known to Tyson to be relevant to Plaintiffs' claims;
- Additional information relevant to Plaintiffs' claims through Tyson's counsel interviews of up to thirty Tyson employees to be chosen by Plaintiffs;
- Declarations from Tyson witnesses to establish facts relevant to Plaintiffs' claims;
- Depositions of multiple Tyson witnesses to establish facts relevant to Plaintiffs' claims;
- Additional documents relevant to Plaintiffs' claims;

⁵ "Broiler Grow-Out Services" means Broiler chicken growing services.

- Additional structured data relevant to Plaintiffs’ claims;
- Explanations of Tyson’s structured data and answers to Plaintiffs’ questions about that data;
- Trial witnesses, who would otherwise be beyond the Court’s subpoena power, available for Plaintiffs’ case in chief ; and
- Additional declarations, affidavits, or witnesses to authenticate documents.

Id. This cooperation—some of which is available to Plaintiffs already, and all of which will be made available to Plaintiffs if the Court grants preliminary approval of the Settlement—will be valuable to Plaintiffs and the Class as this case continues into deposition practice, class certification, summary judgment, and trial.

3. Release for Tyson

Plaintiffs and those members of the Settlement Class who do not opt out agree to release Tyson for all claims related to or referred to in the action, or arising out of the factual predicates of this action. *See* Settlement Agreement § 14.

4. Rescission Based on Opt-Outs

Under the Settlement Agreement Tyson has the right and option (but will not be obligated) to rescind the Settlement Agreement under certain conditions based on the number of opt-outs from the Settlement Class, which are set forth in a separate confidential side-letter agreement between Tyson and Plaintiffs. *See* Settlement Agreement § 21.⁶ However, the Settlement Agreement does not provide for any reduction of the Settlement Amount based on opt outs.

C. The Proposed Distribution to Settlement Class Members

Growers (Settlement Class members) are paid in all or substantial part per pound of live weight of Broilers raised to slaughtering age. Plaintiffs allege and intend to prove at trial that due to the alleged conspiracy in this case, Growers were deprived of vigorous competition for their Broiler-Grow Out Services, causing the pay of all Growers for each pound of Broiler chicken produced to be artificially suppressed. CCAC ¶ 74.

Plaintiffs propose to distribute the common fund, net of Court-approved attorneys’ fees, litigation expenses, and incentive awards (the “Net Settlement Fund”), to the Settlement Class *pro rata* based on total payments received by individual Settlement Class members during the

⁶ The confidential agreement will be made available to the Court for *in camera* review upon request.

Settlement Class Period. Such a *pro rata* distribution is fair and reasonable because it will compensate Settlement Class members commensurate with the degree of harm suffered. For example, Growers that raised more Broilers (and thus likely suffered more in damages than Settlement Class members that grew fewer Broilers) will receive proportionately more from the Settlement. In other words, the method of distribution will ensure that Settlement Class members are compensated in proportion to the injuries they suffered. Smith Decl. ¶ 17. As discussed below, such *pro rata* distribution is the norm in complex class action antitrust settlements.

Plaintiffs' proposed allocation plan will be efficient and streamlined. Those members of the Settlement Class for which Plaintiffs possess sufficient pay data—Growers accounting for approximately 86.5% of production volume covered by the Settlement Class—will receive a pre-populated form that will include each of their total payments over the Class Period. Smith Decl. ¶ 16. Those Class members will have an opportunity to respond to that form by either accepting those calculations or contesting them using their own records. *Id.* Settlement Class members that do not respond will be deemed to have accepted the calculations and be compensated based on those amounts. *Id.* This ensures that vast majority of Settlement Class will receive a distribution from the common fund even if they do nothing—without having to participate in a formal claims process, and without having to submit their own documentation, unless they so choose. *Id.*

All members of the Settlement Class for which Plaintiffs do not presently possess sufficient pay data⁷—Growers accounting for approximately 13.5% of production volume covered by the Settlement Class—will have the opportunity to answer a series of simple questions through which a reasonable estimate of their total grower payments can be calculated using data obtained from Co-Conspirators or from Agri Stats, Inc.⁸ Alternatively, they will be able to submit their own

⁷ The data is for Growers that performed Broiler Grow-Out Services for Wayne Farms, Fieldale Farms, Claxton Poultry Farms, Case Farms, and Keystone Farms. Plaintiffs have reached agreements for the production of most of this outstanding data, but some has not been received and others just recently received. If Plaintiffs determine they have sufficient data from any of these integrators reasonably in advance of the deadline to issue notice, they will disseminate prepopulated claim forms to all such integrators' Growers as well. Smith Decl. ¶¶ 17-18.

⁸ These questions will include primarily (1) the Coconspirator Broiler Grow-Out Services were performed for; (2) the years Broiler Grow-Out Services were performed, (3) the number of farms the Settlement Class member operated, and (4) for any partial years the Settlement Class member provided Broiler Grow-Out Services, the number of flocks raised during that partial year. Smith Decl. ¶ 17 n.15.

documentation of the amounts paid to them during the Class Period. After an estimate of total pay to each Settlement Class member is determined, the Net Settlement Fund will then be distributed *pro rata* to each Settlement Class member in proportion to each member's total pay during the relevant time period. This plan of allocation will ensure the common fund is distributed to as many members of the Settlement Class as possible, as efficiently and fairly as possible.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Legal Standards for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlements

Preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement is appropriate here because the proposed settlement is "fair, reasonable, and adequate." The proposed Settlement Class should be given notice, and a hearing should be scheduled to consider final approval. *Tennille v. W. Union Co.*, 785 F.3d 422, 430 (10th Cir. 2015).

There are two sets of multi-factor tests for evaluating whether a proposed settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate that are applicable here: The factors that the Tenth Circuit uses, and the factors set forth in Rule 23(e), as amended. Those factors are described below and, in some cases, overlap. Such overlapping factors will therefore be addressed in tandem, where appropriate.

In determining whether a proposed settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Tenth Circuit considers the following factors:

- (1) whether the proposed settlement was fairly and honestly negotiated;
- (2) whether serious questions of law and fact exist which place the ultimate outcome of the litigation in doubt;
- (3) whether the value of an immediate recovery outweighs the mere possibility of future relief after protracted and expensive litigation; and
- (4) whether the parties judge the settlement to be fair and reasonable.

Cazeau v. TPUSA, Inc., No. 2:18-cv-00321-RJS-CMR, 2021 WL 1688540, at *3 (D. Utah Apr. 29, 2021) (Shelby, J.) (citing *Tennille*, 785 F.3d at 434).

Rule 23(e) was amended in 2018 to include its own four-factor test for fairness of a proposed class action settlement, which includes the following factors:⁹

- (1) Whether the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (2) Whether the proposal was negotiated at arm's length;

⁹ These factors are delineated in Rule 23(e)(2) with letters, but are reflected here with numbers for the sake of consistency.

(3) Whether the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account:

- (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;
 - (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class-member claims;
 - (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney’s fees, including timing of payment; and
 - (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and
- (4) the proposal treats class members equitable relative to each other.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2). The Tenth Circuit has, in at least one opinion, continued to apply its own factors after the 2018 amendments. *Elna Sefcovic, LLC v. TEP Rocky Mountain, LLC*, 807 F. App’x 752 (10th Cir. 2020) (unpublished). The Settlement satisfies both sets of factors, and Plaintiffs address each legal standard, discussing comparable Tenth Circuit and Rule 23(e) factors in tandem where those factors overlap.

B. Plaintiffs and Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel Have Represented Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Vigorously and Skillfully (1st Rule 23 Factor)

Plaintiffs and Interim Co-Lead Counsel have more than adequately represented the proposed Settlement Class with respect to the instant Settlement, which satisfies the first Rule 23 factor. To satisfy the adequacy requirement, “counsel must be qualified, experienced, and generally able to conduct the proposed litigation; the class representatives must have sufficient interest in the outcome to ensure vigorous advocacy; and the class representatives must not have antagonistic or conflicting interests with other members of the proposed class.” *McNeely v. Nat’l Mobile Health Care, LLC*, No. 07-cv-933, 2008 WL 4816510, at *7 (W.D. Okla. Oct. 27, 2008). There is a “presumption of competence and experience that applies,” particularly with “experienced . . . class action litigators.” *Id.*

Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel—experienced class action litigators who have collectively recovered billions of dollars for injured plaintiffs—have vigorously and skillfully represented the interests of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class through more than four years of hotly contested litigation. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel have obtained an excellent result for the Settlement Class and will continue to do so as this case proceeds against the non-settling Defendants through class certification, summary judgment, and trial.

Plaintiffs and the proposed Settlement Class do not have antagonistic or conflicting claims. Indeed, they are all Growers pressing the same claims against the same Defendants to recover for

the same injury inflicted by one overarching anticompetitive scheme. Plaintiffs have “participated in the litigation” and are “genuinely concerned about the” alleged conduct’s effects on other “similarly situated” Growers, and there has been “no evidence, let alone any ‘real probability’ that [Plaintiffs] have antagonistic interests with other members of the Settlement Class.” *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *7 (noting further that a purported “conflict must be more than merely speculative or hypothetical”).

As such, Rule 23(e)(2)(A) is satisfied.

**C. The Settlement is the Product of Informed, Arm’s Length Negotiations
(1st Tenth Cir. Factor and 2nd Rule 23 Factor)**

The Settlement was negotiated by experienced counsel for Plaintiffs and Tyson, at arm’s length and after years of hard-fought litigation. Accordingly, the Settlement satisfies both the first Tenth Circuit factor and the second Rule 23 factor. “The fairness of the negotiating process is to be examined ‘in light of the experience of counsel, the vigor with which the case was prosecuted, and [any] coercion or collusion that might have marred the negotiation themselves.” *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *11; *id.* at *12 (a “presumption of fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness may attach to a class settlement reached in arm’s-length negotiations between experienced, capable counsel after meaningful discovery”) (internal quotations omitted).

As described above, the Plaintiffs and Defendants, including Tyson (the “Parties”) have been engaged in protracted litigation over the course of more than four years, involving the review of almost a million documents (spanning many tens of millions of pages), dozens of deposition transcripts from prior litigation, and extensive motion practice. *See* Section I.A., *supra*. In light of the significant amount of discovery conducted, Plaintiffs and Tyson possess sufficient information to reach a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement. This is particularly true given the value of the cooperation provisions, discussed above and below, which will provide Plaintiffs strategic advantage and increase the value of this case to absent class members as Plaintiffs continue to litigate against the remaining Defendants.

Further, the terms of the Settlement were vigorously negotiated by Plaintiffs’ and Tyson’s counsel at arm’s length. Smith Decl. ¶ 12. The negotiations between Plaintiffs and Tyson were hard-fought and conducted in good faith—a fair process with a fair settlement.

As such, Rule 23(e)(2)(B) and the first Tenth Circuit factor are satisfied.

D. Serious Questions of Law and Fact Exist That Place the Outcome of the Litigation in Doubt (2nd Tenth Cir. Factor)

It has long been recognized that “[a]ntitrust cases are particularly risky, challenging, and widely acknowledged to be among the most complex actions to prosecute.” *In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litig.*, MDL No. 2420, 2020 WL 7264559, at *15 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2020) (collecting cases from across the circuits). Plaintiffs remain confident in their claims and Tyson in its defenses, but there are questions of law and fact that pose risks in any antitrust litigation. At a minimum, absent a settlement, Settlement Class members would likely need to wait at least two years before any recovery, with summary judgment briefing not scheduled to conclude until April 2023, and trial and an inevitable lengthy appeals period thereafter. The Settlement not only assures that there will be some monetary recovery now, but its cooperation provisions increase the likelihood that Plaintiffs can win at trial against the remaining Defendants. *See* Section I.B.2., *supra* (describing Tyson’s cooperation obligations). Courts often recognize the value of earlier recoveries. *E.g.*, *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *13 (noting that the class was “better off receiving compensation now as opposed to being compensated, if at all, several years down the line, after the matter is certified, tried, and all appeals are exhausted”); *Alvarado Partners, L.P. v. Mehta*, 723 F. Supp. 540, 547 (D. Colo. 1989) (“It has been held prudent to take a bird in the hand instead of a prospective flock in the bush.”) (quotation omitted). But here, the Settlement provides both the certainty of some recovery now—particularly important while so many, including Settlement Class members, recover from the economic consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic—along with the prospects of additional recoveries in the future from the remaining Defendants. The substantial relief it affords “creates a certainty of some recovery, and eliminates doubt, meaning the possibility of no recovery after long and expensive litigation.” *Childs v. Unified Life Ins. Co.*, No. 10-cv-23, 2011 WL 6016486, at *13 (N.D. Okla. Dec. 2, 2011) (quotation omitted).

Thus, the relief provided by the Settlement is adequate and satisfies the second Tenth Circuit factor.

E. The Relief Provided to the Settlement Class is Substantial (3rd Tenth Cir. Factor and 3rd Rule 23 Factor)¹⁰

The proposed Settlement provides substantial relief to the Settlement Class, which satisfies

¹⁰ Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(i), which asks the Court to consider the adequacy of the relief taking into account “the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal” overlaps almost entirely with the second

the third factors of both the Tenth Circuit and Rule 23. Perhaps more valuable than the monetary component, the Settlement—if approved—provides Plaintiffs and the members of the Settlement Class the benefit of Tyson’s substantial cooperation in continuing to litigate their case against the remaining Defendants. Cooperation is particularly important and valuable in antitrust cases.

For decades, courts around the country have recognized the benefit of cooperation in settlements in antitrust class actions like this one. *In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.*, MDL No. 310, 1981 WL 2093, at *16 (S.D. Tex. June 4, 1981), *aff’d*, 659 F.2d 1322 (5th Cir. 1981) (noting that the cooperation provisions in the settling parties’ agreements “constituted a substantial benefit to the class”); *see also In re Domestic Airline Travel Antitrust Litig.*, 378 F. Supp. 3d 10, 29 (D.D.C. 2019) (noting that the cooperation provisions of the settling parties’ agreement weigh in favor of court approval); *In re Processed Egg Prod. Antitrust Litig.*, 284 F.R.D. 249, 275 (E.D. Pa. 2012) (“[T]he Court recognizes that [settling Defendant’s] agreement to cooperate with Plaintiffs throughout the course of pre-trial proceedings and trial is valuable consideration in light of the risks in proceeding with this suit against the remaining Defendants.”). This Circuit is no exception. *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, No. 04-MD-1616 JWJ, 2006 WL 2983047, at *1 (D. Kan. Oct. 17, 2006) (approving antitrust class action settlement, relying in part on the value of “the significant cooperation provisions of the Settlement Agreement”).

i. The Relief is Adequate Considering the Effectiveness of Plaintiffs’ Proposed Method of Distributing Relief to the Settlement Class

Plaintiffs are filing a separate motion to address their proposed form of notice and manner of distribution of monetary relief to the members of the Settlement Class. As discussed below in Section II.F., Plaintiffs propose to distribute the monetary relief *pro rata*, which treats all members of the Settlement Class equitably.

Plaintiffs propose to distribute the common fund, net of Court-approved attorneys’ fees, litigation expenses, and incentive awards, to the Settlement Class *pro rata* based on total payments received by individual Settlement Class members during the Settlement Class Period. Such a *pro rata* distribution is fair and reasonable because it will compensate Settlement Class members commensurate with the degree of harm suffered. For example, Growers that raised more Broilers

Tenth Circuit factor: whether serious questions of law and fact exist which place the ultimate outcome of the litigation in doubt. *Cazeau*, 2021 WL 1688540, at *3. As such, Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(i) is not discussed separately. Additionally, and as there is only one agreement relevant to Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(iv) identified herein in Section II.B., that factor will also not be discussed separately.

(and thus likely suffered more in damages than Settlement Class members that grew fewer Broilers) will receive proportionately more from the Settlement. In other words, the method of distribution will ensure that Settlement Class members are compensated in proportion to the injuries they suffered. Such *pro rata* distribution is the norm in complex class action antitrust settlements.

Plaintiffs' proposed allocation plan will be efficient and streamlined. Plaintiffs' proposed method of distribution includes the mailing of claim forms to class members, which is widely accepted as an effective form of distributing notice in class actions. *See, e.g., Montgomery v. Cont'l Intermodal Grp.-Trucking LLC*, No. 19-cv-940, 2021 WL 1339305, at *7 (D.N.M. Apr. 9, 2021). Furthermore, Plaintiffs propose to send pre-populated claim forms to Settlement Class members for whom they have sufficient structured data, which will essentially mean that those Settlement Class members will not need to take any additional action at all (unless they disagree with the data on their pre-populated form) in order to receive monetary relief under the Settlement. This method of distribution eliminates a barrier to settlement awards for many known Settlement Class members who are entitled to an award but who may forget to return the claim form or discard it. This plan of allocation will ensure the common fund is distributed to as many members of the Settlement Class as possible, as efficiently and fairly as possible.

As such, and for the reasons stated more fully in Plaintiffs' motion for approval of their proposed form of notice, Plaintiffs' proposed method of distributing relief to the Settlement Class is highly effective and satisfies Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(ii).

ii. The Relief is Adequate Considering the Contemplated Requests for Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Incentive Awards, Which Are Within the Range Routinely Awarded in Analogous Antitrust Litigation

Plaintiffs' Counsel will submit an application(s) to the Court for: (i) an award of attorneys' fees of one-third (33%) of the Settlement Amount, (ii) reimbursement of expenses and costs reasonably and actually incurred in connection with prosecuting the action, not to exceed \$3,000,000, and (iii) interim incentive awards of \$5,000 each for the class representatives in recognition of their participation in and leadership of the action.¹¹

¹¹ Consistent with practice in class actions under Rule 23, Plaintiffs will file a separate motion addressing their requested attorneys' fees, incentive awards, and litigation expenses in advance of the opt out and objection deadline established by the Court. Prior to notice being given to the Settlement Class, the court must determine whether it will likely be able to approve the proposal under Rule 23(e)(2)—that is, whether the requested percentage is within the range typically

With respect to attorneys' fees, courts in this Circuit routinely award attorneys' fees of one-third of settlement funds in class actions, including in analogous antitrust cases. *See, e.g., Cazeau*, 2021 WL 1688540, at *8 (awarding attorney's fees of one-third of the settlement fund in an FLSA class action); *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig. (Urethane III)*, No. 04-md-1616, ECF Nos. 3251, 3276 (D. Kan. July 29, 2016) (awarding fees of one-third of antitrust settlement of \$835 million).¹²

With respect to the proposed interim incentive awards, Courts have long held that private class action suits are critical in enforcing the antitrust laws for the protection of the public. *See, e.g., Am. Soc'y of Mech. Eng'rs v. Hydrolevel Corp.*, 456 U.S. 556, 573 n.10 (1982) (noting "private suits are an important element of the Nation's antitrust enforcement effort"); *see also Apple Inc. v. Pepper*, 139 S. Ct. 1514, 1525 (2019) ("Ever since Congress overwhelmingly passed and President Benjamin Harrison signed the Sherman Act in 1890, 'protecting consumers from monopoly prices' has been 'the central concern of antitrust.'"). Accordingly, "the class representatives are eligible for a special payment in recognition of their service to the class." 5 NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS § 17:1 (5th ed. 2017). Courts routinely grant such service awards to named class representatives well in excess of the amounts that will be requested here.¹³

approved by courts. After Settlement Class members have had the opportunity to weigh in on the request, and a final approval hearing is held, the Court will decide whether to approve the requested attorneys' fees, incentive awards, and litigation expenses. *See In re Blue Cross Blue Shield Antitrust Litig.*, No. 2:13-cv-20000, 2020 WL 8256366, at *23 (N.D. Ala. Nov. 30, 2020) (preliminarily approving proposed fee percentage "in line with benchmarks" in the Circuit, noting that settlement class members would receive the formal "fee and expense request and will have an opportunity to object to any such award prior to final approval").

¹² *See also, e.g., In re Universal Serv. Fund Tel. Billing Practices Litig.*, No. 02-md-1468, 2011 WL 1808038, at *2 (D. Kan. May 12, 2011) ("[A]n award of one-third of the fund falls within the range of awards deemed reasonable by courts.") (citation omitted); *Shaw v. Interthinx, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-01229, 2015 WL 1867861, at *6 (D. Colo. Apr. 22, 2015) ("The customary fee awarded to class counsel in a common fund settlement is approximately one third of the total economic benefit bestowed on the class."), *Lewis v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, No. 02-cv-0944, 2006 WL 3505851, at *1, *5 (N.D. Okla. Dec. 4, 2006) (awarding one-third of the settlement fund in case settling after three years of litigation and noting that "[a] contingency fee of one-third is relatively standard in lawsuits that settle before trial").

¹³ *See, e.g., Order, In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, No. 04-md-1616, ECF No. 3276, ¶ 5 (D. Kan. July 29, 2016) (granting service awards of \$150,000 to \$200,000 to class representatives); *In re High-Tech Emp. Antitrust Litig.*, No. 11-cv-02509, 2015 WL 5158730, at *17-18 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2015) (awarding between \$100,000 to \$140,000 to each of five class representatives); *In re Neurontin Antitrust Litig.*, No. 02-cv-2731, ECF No. 105 ¶ 31 (D.N.J. Aug. 6, 2014) (approving

These sums are well within the norm. And Settlement Class members will receive notice of the proposed fee, interim incentive award, and expense request and will have an opportunity to be heard as to any such award prior to final approval.

Accordingly, Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(iii) is satisfied.

F. The Relief is Adequate Because the Settlement and the Proposed Plan of Allocation Treats Class Members Equitably (4th Rule 23 Factor)

The Settlement Agreement treats Settlement Class members equitably, in that every person or entity that provided Broiler Grow-Out Services for a Defendant or Co-Conspirator from January 27, 2013, through December 31, 2019, is subject to the same terms of Settlement, and the proposed plan of allocation will provide for relief in proportion to the harm allegedly suffered.

A plan of allocation will pass muster so long as “it has a ‘reasonable, rational basis,’ particularly if ‘experienced and competent’ class counsel support it.” *McLAUGHLIN ON CLASS ACTIONS* § 6.23 (17th ed. 2020). Courts in this Circuit routinely find that proposed *pro rata* allocations of net common fund settlements are reasonable and appropriate, including in antitrust class actions. *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, No. 04-md-1616, 2013 WL 3879264, at *3 (D. Kan. July 26, 2013) (“The Court concludes that plaintiffs’ proposed plan for the distribution of the damages is reasonable and appropriate.”), *aff’d*, 768 F.3d 1245 (10th Cir. 2014); *Nakamura v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat’l Ass’n*, No. 17-cv-4029, 2020 WL 5118070, at *2 (D. Kan. Aug. 31, 2020) (“The court determines that it is practicable and reasonable to distribute the remaining Net Settlement Fund proceeds, on a *pro rata* basis, to the 351 Settlement Class Members who cashed their original checks.”); *O’Dowd v. Anthem, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-02787, 2019 WL 4279123, at *15 (D. Colo. Sept. 9, 2019) (same); *Koehler v. Freightquote.com, Inc.*, No. 12-cv-2505, 2016 WL 1403730, at *9 (D. Kan. Apr. 11, 2016) (same).

\$190 million settlement and granting service awards of \$100,000 to each class representative); *In re Titanium Dioxide Antitrust Litig.*, No. 10-cv-00318, 2013 WL 6577029, at *1 (D. Md. Dec. 13, 2013) (awarding \$125,000 to lead class representative from \$163.5 million settlement fund); *In re DDAVP Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig.*, No. 05-cv-2237, 2011 WL 12627961, at *1, *5 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2011) (granting service awards to three plaintiffs totaling \$90,000, or 0.44% of the \$20.25 million settlement fund); *Ivax Corp. v. Aztec Peroxides, LLC*, No. 02-cv-00593, ECF No. 78 (D.D.C. Aug. 24, 2005) (granting service awards of \$100,000 to each class representative in an antitrust price-fixing class action from the \$21 million in settlement funds); *In re Revco Secs. Litig.*, No. 89-cv-593, 1993 WL 497188, at *3-6 (N.D. Ohio Sept. 14, 1993) (awarding supplemental award of \$90,000 to class representative who previously received award of \$200,000).

As discussed in detail above, *see* Section I.B.C., *supra*, Plaintiffs propose a *pro rata* allocation and a method of processing claims and distributing funds that ensures that as many members of the Settlement Class can participate as possible, as easily as possible. Indeed, over 86.5% of the Settlement Class will receive their fair share of the Settlement without having to take any action at all, unless they so choose. *Id.* As such, the relief provided by the Settlement is adequate considering the effectiveness of the proposed method of distributing relief to the class, which will get funds into as many hands as possible, as easily as possible. And the proposed plan of *pro rata* allocation treats class members equitably relative to one another.

This satisfies Rules 23(e)(2)(C)(ii) and (D).

G. Counsel, in Their Judgment, Recommend the Settlement (4th Tenth Cir. Factor)

The Settlement, which was extensively negotiated, reflects the opinion of counsel to both Plaintiffs and Tyson that the Settlement is fair and reasonable and satisfies the fourth Tenth Circuit factor. Counsel’s opinion that the Settlement is fair and reasonable is entitled to “considerable weight.” *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *13 (quotation omitted); *see also In re Dep’t of Energy Stripper Well Exemption Litig.*, 653 F. Supp. 108, 116 (D. Kan. 1986) (“Although the Court has independently evaluated the proposed settlement, the professional judgment of counsel involved in the litigation—who have made a determination that the settlement represents a fair allotment for their clients—is entitled to significant weight.”); *Alvarado Partners*, 723 F. Supp. at 548 (“Courts have consistently refused to substitute their business judgment for that of counsel and the parties.”). This is particularly true where, as demonstrated above, Counsel and the Plaintiffs have already zealously represented the interests of the Settlement Class. *See* Section II.B., *supra*.

Plaintiffs’ counsel are experienced antitrust litigators who, at the time of the Settlement, were extremely knowledgeable about the factual and legal issues in the case. Over the years, Plaintiffs’ counsel have worked, and continue to work, steadfastly to prosecute the case. *See* Section I.A., *supra*. Tyson’s counsel are also experienced antitrust litigators who, in addition to this action, have represented Tyson in other antitrust cases, giving them a unique perspective into the reasonableness of this Settlement. Counsel for Plaintiffs and Tyson agree that this Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

As such, the fourth Tenth Circuit factor is satisfied.

IV. The Settlement Class Satisfies Rule 23(a) and Rule 23(b)(3)

This Court should certify the proposed Settlement Class because it satisfies the four

requirements of Rule 23(a)—numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation—and Rule 23(b)(3)—namely, that “questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members,” and that class action treatment is the “superior” method to fairly and efficiently adjudicate the controversy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3); *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 615 (1997). Moreover, according to the Supreme Court, the class certification burden is lower for “settlement-only class certification,” because the Court “need not inquire whether the case, if tried, would present intractable management problems, for the proposal is that there be no trial.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620 (citations omitted). The Court’s focus is instead “on whether a proposed class has sufficient unity so that absent class members can fairly be bound by” the Settlement. *Id.* at 621.

A. The Numerosity Requirement is Satisfied

The Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. *See* Rule 23(a)(1) (requiring that “the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable”) “The Tenth Circuit does not prescribe any set formula to satisfy the numerosity element, nor has it said numerosity may be presumed by a specific number of class members.” *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *5. But numerosity has been satisfied where “the class consists of hundreds, if not thousands, of geographically dispersed businesses.” *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, 237 F.R.D. 440, 446 (D. Kan. 2006). In any given year, there are thousands of Growers spread across the United States, performing Broiler Grow-Out Services for Defendants and their alleged Co-Conspirators. Joinder would be more than impracticable—it would be essentially impossible.

Rule 23(a)(1) is satisfied.

B. The Commonality Requirement is Satisfied

There are numerous questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class members. Under Rule 23(a)(2), however, a *single* common question of either “law *or* fact” suffices. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) (emphasis added). Indeed, courts consistently recognize that the commonality requirement “does not present plaintiffs with a particularly exacting standard.” *In re Air Cargo Shipping Servs. Antitrust Litig.*, No. 06-MD-1775, 2014 WL 7882100, at *30 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 15, 2014); *see also, e.g., In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, 768 F.3d 1245, 1256 (10th Cir. 2014) (affirming trial court’s certification of class in price-fixing case where “two common questions [] could yield common answers at trial: the existence of a conspiracy and the existence of impact”); *In re Universal Serv. Fund Tel. Billing Practices Litig.*, 219 F.R.D. 661, 666 (D. Kan.

2004) (common issues include: whether defendants “engaged in a combination or conspiracy to raise, fix, stabilize, and maintain . . . surcharges at supracompetitive levels; the effect of the alleged . . . conspiracy; . . . and whether the alleged combination or conspiracy violated the antitrust laws”).

Common questions in this action include the numerous legal and factual questions regarding whether the Defendants and their Co-Conspirators entered into an unlawful combination, contract, or conspiracy, whether that conduct suppressed Grower compensation below competitive levels, and what is the proper measure of damages. CCAC ¶ 163. Each of these legal and factual questions will be the same for all Settlement Class members.

Thus, as in other antitrust class actions, these overwhelmingly common questions here satisfy Rule 23(a)(2).

C. The Typicality Requirement is Satisfied

Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of those of the members of the Settlement Class. The “typicality” requirement of Rule 23(a)(3) “may be satisfied even though varying fact patterns support the claims or defenses of individual class members or there is a disparity in the damages claimed by the representative parties and the other members of the class.” *United Food & Com. Workers Union v. Chesapeake Energy Corp.*, 281 F.R.D. 641, 652 (W.D. Okla. 2012) (quotation omitted). Typicality is rarely at issue in antitrust conspiracy cases because the named plaintiffs need to prove a conspiracy, its effectuation, and damages, which is precisely what the absentee class members must also prove. *See Universal Serv. Fund*, 219 F.R.D. at 666.

Typicality is satisfied here because the representative Plaintiffs each allege the same legal theories and fact issues that underlie the rest of the Settlement Class’ claims—that Defendants and their Co-Conspirators engaged in a common course of conduct to stabilize and suppress Grower compensation throughout the United States. CCAC ¶¶ 1-11, 66-89, 159. Plaintiffs allege that each member of the Settlement Class suffered the same type of injury—suppressed Grower pay—arising out of the same factual scenario—a conspiracy to suppress grower pay—and seek to recover damages flowing from that conduct. This is more than enough to satisfy Rule 23(a)(3).

D. The Adequacy Requirement is Satisfied

Plaintiffs and Interim Co-Lead Counsel satisfy the test for adequacy of representation under Rule 23(a)(4) because (1) “the named plaintiffs and their counsel” do not “have any conflicts of interest with other class members”; and (2) “the named plaintiffs and their counsel” have “prosecute[d] the action vigorously on behalf of the class.” *Rutter & Wilbanks Corp. v. Shell Oil*

Co., 314 F.3d 1180, 1187–88 (10th Cir. 2002); *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *7.

First, there are no conflicts of interest between Plaintiffs, Interim Co-Lead Counsel, and the Settlement Class. To pose a problem under Rule 23(a)(4), such a conflict must be “more than merely speculative or hypothetical.” *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *7. There is no such conflict here, nor has anyone ever suggested any conflict, actual or hypothetical.

Second, Plaintiffs are represented by seasoned counsel who are thoroughly familiar with class action and antitrust litigation. *McNeely*, 2008 WL 4816510, at *7 (applying presumptions of competence and experience of class counsel) (citation omitted); *Zapata v. IBP, Inc.*, 167 F.R.D. 147, 161 (D. Kan. 1996) (“In the absence of proof to the contrary, courts presume that class counsel is competent and sufficiently experienced to vigorously prosecute the action on behalf of the class.”). As discussed above, Plaintiffs and Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel have vigorously litigated this action for over four years. As such, Rule 23(a)(4) is satisfied.

E. The Predominance Requirement is Satisfied

Questions of law and fact common to Settlement Class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and thus, Rule 23(b)(3) is satisfied.

The predominance inquiry “asks whether the common, aggregation-enabling, issues in the case are more prevalent or important than the non-common, aggregation-defeating, individual issues.” *Tyson Foods, Inc. v. Bouaphakeo*, 577 U.S. 442, 454 (2016) (quotation omitted). “When one or more of the central issues in the action are common to the class and can be said to predominate, the action may be considered proper under Rule 23(b)(3) even though other important matters will have to be tried separately, such as damages or some affirmative defenses peculiar to some individual class members.” *Id.* (quotation omitted). And predominance requires that “*questions* common to the class predominate, not that those questions will be answered, on the merits, in favor of the class.” *Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Tr. Funds*, 568 U.S. 455, 459 (2013) (emphasis in original).

As the Tenth Circuit has recognized, “[i]n price-fixing cases, courts have regarded the existence of a conspiracy as the overriding issue even when the market involves diversity in products, marketing, and prices.” *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, 768 F.3d at 1255 (collecting cases). This rule persists in the litigation class context, but it is particularly true in the context of

settlement classes, where “the proposal is that there be no trial.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620-21.¹⁴ In the settlement context, the Supreme Court has noted that “the predominance requirement of Rule 23(b)(3) is similar to the requirement of Rule 23(a)(3) that ‘claims or defenses’ of the named representatives must be ‘typical of the claims or defenses of the class.’” *Id.* at n.18.

For litigation class certification purposes, by contrast, Plaintiffs intend to prove through facts and expert analysis that are common to the proposed Class as a whole, that all or virtually all Class members suffered antitrust injury due to the challenged conduct. The CACC in this case shows in detail how Plaintiffs will prove their claims, including class-wide impact, with proof common to the class as a whole. In particular, Plaintiffs will use common evidence and analysis to show that the Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct, including information sharing through Agri Stats, artificially suppressed Grower compensation generally, and more specifically that the challenged conduct artificially suppressed both base pay and the total (or net) compensation paid to each Grower. Thus, Plaintiffs will show through this predominantly if not exclusively class-wide evidence and analysis that when Defendants’ scheme suppressed the base pay for Growers, the net pay for all Class members was suppressed, including Growers in all geographic regions and irrespective of whether a Grower was a high or low performer under the so-called tournament system. The underpayment is the injury here. *See, e.g., In re High-Tech Employee Antitrust Litig.*, 856 F. Supp. 2d 1103, 1123 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (plaintiffs suffered antitrust injury when anticompetitive conduct resulted in suppression of compensation); *Doe v. Ariz. Hosp. & Healthcare Ass’n*, No. 07–cv-1292, 2009 WL 1423378, at *5 (D. Ariz. Mar. 19, 2009) (same). Because impact is a legal and factual issue common to the Class, and because it can be shown through proof that it is common to the Class, Rule 23(b)(3)’s predominance requirement would be satisfied for litigation purposes, and thus is certainly satisfied for settlement purposes—where even the theoretical possibility of individualized issues of proof are not present.

First, the question of whether Defendants participated in the alleged conspiracy—including the numerous questions of law and fact that that entails—is common to all members of the Class and will be answered with evidence that is common to the Class as a whole. CCAC ¶ 163. That alone is sufficient to find Rule 23(b)(3)’s predominance requirement satisfied.

¹⁴ *See also, e.g., In re Processed Egg Prod. Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-md-2002, 2016 WL 3584632, at *8 (E.D. Pa. June 30, 2016) (holding that certain litigation class concerns, like common impact, fall away in the context of a settlement class because they are trial management issues).

Second, and similarly, the question of whether the challenged conduct artificially suppressed Grower compensation generally, such that all or virtually all Growers would be impacted by that suppression, CCAC ¶¶ 74, 134, 137, 141-43, 144, 150, is also common to all members of the proposed Class and will be answered with evidence that is common to the proposed Class as a whole. Plaintiffs will make this showing through economic, documentary, testimonial, and econometric evidence that is common to the Class as a whole. Thus, both the question of whether the Defendants conspired and whether Class members were impacted, and the answer to those questions, are common, and they satisfy Rule 23(b)(3)'s predominance requirement.

This Court's inquiry in the context of settlement class certification is even easier. As the Supreme Court has observed, even in a litigation class context, "[p]redominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging . . . violations of the antitrust laws," *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 625, because they present issues that are capable of proof by generalized evidence that "are more substantial than the issues subject only to individualized proof," *Roach v. T.L. Cannon Corp.*, 778 F.3d 401, 405 (2d Cir. 2015) (quotation omitted). Plaintiffs' and the Settlement Class members' claims all focus on the same operative set of facts and legal theories. They were all harmed by the same conduct by Defendants and their Co-Conspirators, and the evidence of conspiracy would be entirely common if presented in a litigation posture—which, again, is not at issue here, because the proposal is there would be no trial, and in turn, no evidence. In sum, the predominance requirement for a settlement class is met here as "[a]ll claims arise out of the same course of defendants' conduct; [and] all share a common nucleus of operative fact, supplying the necessary cohesion." *In re Am. Int'l Grp., Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 689 F.3d 229, 240 (2d Cir. 2012) (quotation omitted). Because the Settlement Class members' claims and damages arise out of the same alleged anticompetitive conduct, the issues relating to settlement satisfy Rule 23(b)(3)'s predominance requirement.

F. The Superiority Requirement is Satisfied

Class treatment is superior to other methods of adjudication here. In considering class certification, the Court must balance the advantages of class action with other available methods of adjudication, considering (a) class members' interests in individual litigation, (b) the extent of ongoing individual litigation, (c) the desirability of centralizing the claims in one forum, and (d) difficulties in managing a class action trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(A)-(D). In most antitrust class actions, although the conduct at issue generates widespread harm, individual recoveries are relatively modest, at least compared to the millions of dollars in attorney time and litigation

expenses required to recover them. *In re Vitamin C Antitrust Litig.*, 279 F.R.D. 90, 109 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (recognizing that in antitrust litigation it can be “prohibitively expensive for class members with small claims to proceed individually” as litigation “require[s] significant fees toward expert analysis and testimony”). For this reason, the first superiority factor favors certifying the Settlement Class. And likely because of that reason, there are no individual Sherman Act actions being prosecuted outside of this MDL, such that the second superiority factor favors certification too.

As to the third superiority factor, individual suits would be “grossly inefficient, costly, and time consuming because the parties, witnesses, and courts would be forced to endure unnecessarily duplicative litigation” while a “class action is by far the more superior method.” *Universal Serv.*, 219 F.R.D. at 679. And as to the fourth superiority factor, in a settlement-only class certification, the Court “need not inquire whether the case, if tried, would present intractable management problems.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620.

Consequently, all four superiority factors favor certification here.

V. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel Should Be Appointed Settlement Counsel

Under Rule 23(g), a court that certifies a class must appoint class counsel, who is charged with fairly and adequately representing the interests of the class. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1). In determining class counsel, the Court must consider (1) the work undertaken by counsel in identifying or investigating the potential claims; (2) counsel’s experience in handling class actions, other complex litigation, and similar claims; (3) counsel’s knowledge of the applicable law; and (4) the resources that counsel will commit to representing the class. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(A).

Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel readily meet these requirements and should be appointed as counsel for the Settlement Class. As discussed above, Plaintiffs and Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel undertook significant effort in identifying and asserting the claims in this action. Plaintiffs’ Counsel have significant experience litigating antitrust class actions, as this Court implicitly recognized when it appointed Plaintiffs’ Counsel to be Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel on behalf of the proposed Class pursuing claims against all Defendants. *See* MDL Pre-Trial Order No. 2, ECF No. 56 (Feb. 12, 2021). Plaintiffs’ Counsel have vigorously prosecuted this case and committed the substantial resources necessary to effectively litigate this case, including significant out of pocket litigation expenses and thousands of hours of attorney time, with no guarantees of remuneration. For these reasons, the Court should appoint Plaintiffs’ Counsel as Settlement Class Counsel.

VI. Plaintiffs Will Bring a Separate Motion to Approve the Form and Manner of Dissemination of Notice to the Settlement Class

Plaintiffs have moved under Rule 23(e) to determine whether the Court “will likely be able to: (i) approve the proposal under Rule 23(e)(2) and (ii) certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposal,” such that “giving notice [to the Settlement Class] is justified.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1)(B).¹⁵ Plaintiffs will bring a separate motion to approve the form and manner of dissemination of notice to the members of the Settlement Class shortly, which will include deadlines for members of the Settlement Class to object to, or opt out of, the Settlement, as well as claims administration deadlines and a proposed final approval hearing date. Further, in that motion, Plaintiffs will propose to jointly notice and administer the Settlement with the settlement in principle recently reached with Perdue Foods, LLC. ECF No. 107. Plaintiffs will bring that motion no later than August 20, 2021.¹⁶

VII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully submit that their Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement with Tyson Defendants should be granted, the Settlement Class certified under Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(3), and Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel appointed Settlement Class counsel under Rule 23(g).

Dated: July 30, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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¹⁵ Although Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement originally contemplated that Plaintiffs would move for preliminary approval by July 28, 2021 (28 days after the Execution Date of the Settlement Agreement), Plaintiffs and Tyson agreed to extend that deadline to July 30, 2021 pursuant to Section 35 of the Settlement Agreement.

¹⁶ Although Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement originally contemplated that Plaintiffs would also move for approval of the form and manner of dissemination of notice by July 28, 2021, Plaintiffs and Tyson have since agreed to extend that deadline to August 20, 2021 pursuant to Section 35 of the Settlement Agreement. This change was made for the sake of efficiency and so that a single notice could be sent regarding both the Tyson settlement and the Perdue settlement, notice of which was filed on July 23, 2021 (ECF No. 107).

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 30, 2021, I electronically transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document to the Clerk of Court for filing using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Gary I. Smith, Jr.
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